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CABINET'S PLAN FOR INDUSTRY

Staggered Hours And Night Shifts For All Workers

The Only Way To Operate Fully

London, Feb. 26.
Britain is to inaugurate a "staggered hours" plan for all industry which will ultimately place close to one-third of Britain's 6,000,000-man industrial force on night shifts.

Making this revelation, a high Government source said the plan would start in the northwest industrial area next Monday when power is returned to that area and predicted that it would be "fully worked out" before London and the southeast area resumed industrial operations at the end of next week.

Japanese Reparations Discussions

Tokyo, Feb. 26.
The first full meeting here of the 11 nations interested in Japanese reparations was held this afternoon in the office of the Executive for Reparations, Brig. Gen. W.K. Harrison, who told representatives that visits to Japanese plants earmarked for interim reparations would henceforth be authorized.

Representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom, Russia, France, the Netherlands, the Philippine Republic, China, Canada, Australia, India and New Zealand were present. For the first time catalogues of several electric power plants marked for interim reparations were handed to the delegates, many of whom had formally requested them months ago.

One of the representatives who attended the meeting told the United Press that Gen. Harrison stressed that permission to visit plants had nothing to do with allocation. He said no claims may be filed—United Press.

China To Raise Postal Rates

Nanking, Feb. 26.
The Nanking Government shortly will raise postage, air and railway fares and the prices of services of other state-owned utilities, United Press learned today.

This was said to be necessary following Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's order that such activities would no longer be subsidised.

Observers fear this may lead to further price fluctuations such as has in the past always followed an upward adjustment of state-owned enterprises. The report said postage would be increased 500 per cent, but no details were available of other increased charges.—United Press.

Price Control In China

Nanking, Feb. 26.
The Executive Yuan, meeting yesterday, designated 32 cities in China where the new price control policy will be put into effect.

Special attention will be given to Nanking and Shanghai where the "strictest enforcement" of price controls is planned.

The prices of daily necessities and wages will be frozen at the January level, and rice, flour, salt, sugar, cloth and cooking oil will be rationed to public and cultural workers.—United Press.

ON OTHER PAGES

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H.E.'S PLANS

It is officially announced that the Excellency the Governor, Sir Mark Young, whose term of office as Governor of Hong Kong ends in May, 1947, expects to leave the Colony together with Lady Young and Miss Young in H.M.S. "Bermuda," sailing for England on about May 12.

Nazi Head Arrested In Pyjamas

Frankfurt, Feb. 25.
Army officials said tonight that when they arrested the Nazi underground leader, Kurt Ellersiek, they found a woman clad in silk pyjamas in his bed and that she tried futilely to hide from them an "incriminating document."

The incident occurred at Fulda, during the roundup of Nazis in the British and American zones. Ellersiek had been one of Himmler's students under the Nazis. Troops had to smash down four heavy doors to find Ellersiek in a back-alley hideaway. He was in pyjamas when he was nabbed and did not fight.

The woman in his bed, identified only as Frau Katschke, tried to conceal a wad of papers under her foot after she was brought from under the heavy covers. Ellersiek said it was a highly revealing document but did not reveal what it was.

Ellersiek was one of the top Nazis taken in the roundup. He was an SS Oberführer and under Hitler had the job of planning the German students who were to be trained with the idea of the master race. He also was liaison between Hitler and Kesselring in later days. Since the occupation, he had been a scholarly, bespectacled man studying in seclusion.

There was no further news on the roundup here. In the British zone it was announced the operation had been concluded with an estimated 85 per cent of the persons wanted taken.—United Press.

Gen. Marshall announced that Russia informed the United States that the American plans to assume trusteeship seem "entirely fair." He said that the Russian acceptance of the U.S. proposal took into account the "decisive roles" which American forces played in capturing the mandated islands during the war.

The Russian note on the matter, which was paraphrased by Gen. Marshall also pointed out that sacrifices made by American troops in the Pacific were far greater than those of any other country.

Punjab Compromise

Lahore, Feb. 26.
A month's agitation involving hundreds of arrests in Punjab was called off by the Moslem League today after the Punjab Government and the principal league leaders had reached a compromise in which the public safety ordinance is to be replaced by other laws.

The ban on public meetings goes but processions are still prohibited. There had been an earlier move towards settlement yesterday when the Moslem League processions in troubled Amritsar were called off.—Reuters.

U.N. AND PALESTINE

British Bid To Hasten Decision

London, Feb. 26.
Sir Alexander Cadogan, British delegate to the Security Council, has opened discussion with the Secretary General, Dr. Trygve Lie, on the possibility of bringing Palestine before a special Assembly of the United Nations before September, a high Government source revealed today.

The aim is for a special "streamlined" Assembly, in which the nations would be represented by their regular New York representatives, thus obviating the necessity of having delegates from all over the world.

If such a session is deemed feasible by Dr. Lie, Sir Alexander will suggest that it be limited to Palestine and that its findings be reported to the full General Assembly in September to facilitate action.

Britain, he said, has little hope of any real progress towards a solution outside the United Nations despite Mr. Bevin's statement that he is prepared to "try again" to find common ground between the Jews and Arabs.

No More Cheap Food

London, Feb. 25.
The Communist M.P., Mr. William Gallagher, warned yesterday that Britain can no longer expect to purchase its main food supply abroad at low prices.

"I am afraid we are living away back in the years even before the First World War," Gallagher told a Commons committee studying a Government agriculture bill.

"In every country in Europe, and in the South American countries, there is a new situation developing. People everywhere are insisting on a higher standard of life and more food. The day of the half-starved peasant and poor is gone forever. There will be higher world prices for food and we have less capacity for paying them."—Associated Press.

Bread Rationing

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.
John Strachey, Britain's Minister of Food, said yesterday that he hoped bread rationing in Britain might end this summer, but said it depended on sufficient wheat from Canada and other countries.

Strachey told a press conference that Britain would be more than satisfied if Canada could keep wheat exports up to the January level.

Observing that the January level could not be reached this year, the Minister said he believed that shipments would be increased with the opening of navigation in the Spring.—Associated Press.

Belfast Mail Boat Ashore

Glasgow, Feb. 26.
The 3,244-ton Belfast mailboat Royal Ulsterman, on her way to Glasgow, ran aground during a blinding snowstorm on the mountainous shore of Arran in the Firth of Clyde today.

The blizzard covered the 1,000 feet peaks of the mountains with two feet of snow and cut off all telephone and telegraphic communication with the mainland. Two ships are understood to be standing by the Royal Ulsterman, but visibility is so bad that they cannot get near the stricken vessel.—Reuters.

SMUGGLING HOLDS UP YARN

Tokyo, Feb. 26.
A large shipment of more than 2,000,000 lb. of cotton yarn destined for Hong Kong is being delayed because 45 members of the ship's crew were discovered trying to smuggle opium, it was learned today.

The shipment, which consists of 5,500 bales of more than 400 lb. each, was scheduled to arrive in Hong Kong on February 18 aboard the "Hok San." It is the second Hong Kong shipment detained with SCAP on a government-to-government basis.—United Press.

Bevin Speech On Palestine Angers Jews

Jerusalem, Feb. 26.
The Jewish press today severely criticised Mr. Bevin's Palestine statement in the House of Commons.

The "Palestine Post," describing him as a man "out of his depth," denied his charge that President Truman wrecked Anglo-American investigation of Jewish problems.

"Mr. Bevin admitted his failure in every quest of irritation with the Jews for wanting to exist as a people and in every complaint that all would have been well if the Americans had not spilt things by their interference," the Post said. "This is not a defence policy because there is none. It is a personal apology of a well-meaning but perplexed man who is out of his depth."

"It was not the Americans who killed the Anglo-American report. On the contrary, they offered money, ships and joint political sponsorship."

But President Truman is entitled to ask what sort of Palestine policy he is expected to underwrite. Other Jewish papers followed the same line, but the Arab press was silent on Mr. Bevin's speech, probably awaiting reaction of the Arab delegates to the recent London conference who are now conferring with Grand Mufti Haj Amin Husseini in Cairo.—United Press.

Tokyo Secret Treaty Revelation

Tokyo, Feb. 26.
A secret treaty between two dead empires was introduced as defence evidence against prosecution objections—in today's session of the war crimes trial of former Premier Hideki Tojo and 25 co-defendants.

A treaty between the Chinese Empire of the Manchus and the Russian Empire of the Tsars, both overthrown by internal revolutions, stipulated that China and Russia would come to each other's aid if either was attacked by Japan. The treaty was signed in 1896.

Mr. Arthur Comyns-Carr, British deputy prosecutor, insisted the evidence would unnecessarily widen the trial, but the Tribunal President, Sir William Webb said: "This is an inquiry of magnitude, and contended that Japan's relations with China and Russia over the past half century must be taken into consideration."

But just before the defence finished reading the treaty, Sir William, reversing his stand, mentioned that the treaty had no value. The defence said the treaty would be reintroduced during the China phase of the defence case.

Under the treaty's terms, China agreed to open all ports for Russian warships in the event that Japan attacked either China or Russia; and also gave Russia the right to build a railroad, traversing Manchuria, Russia promising not to use the railroad as a pretext for infringement of Chinese territory in way of peace; the parties agreed that Russia would retain the right to transport arms and their supplies over the proposed railroad. Defence attorneys also placed dozens of other treaties into the court records in an attempt to show that Japan had exploited rights and interests.

Yesterday's Big Bang

JAP. WAR MEMORIAL DISAPPEARS

The unfinished 900-ton Japanese War Memorial on Mount Cameron, erected in 1943, is no more, for shortly after 4.30 yesterday afternoon, the remains of the structure were demolished.

Thousands of Hong Kong residents, including foreign press correspondents, witnessed the demolition from roof-tops in the city and outlying areas, as far away as Shamshuipo, while a large number had gathered at vantage points on the Peak.

The job was very neatly done. All but two of the concrete legs were removed and these bore the weight of the tower until it was blown up by an explosive electrically fired by Mr. H. W. Forsyth of the P.W.D.

Watchers from a distance saw a cloud of dust and smoke, then heard the sound of an explosion. When the smoke and dust had cleared, the Memorial was no longer there! All that remained was part of the foundation.

The whole of the Memorial, or such of it as was left after the explosion, had been at work, had been lifted bodily from its foundation and guided away from the harbour side of the mountain. The wreck will be broken up by smaller explosive charges.

Hundreds of spectators at the site saw the Memorial as it fell, who were dividing attention between the game and the blasting of the Memorial, were distracted by the sound of the explosion the very minute that 45 Commando scored their equalising goal.

The Memorial was ordered by Lieut. General Isago and its design carefully selected after a lot of trouble. Buried beneath the foundations is a Japanese sword, reputed to be 500 years old, encased in a specially made box.

Captain Noma, who was sentenced to death by hanging on Feb. 24, made the first stroke with the pick-axe in the building of the foundations.

BURMA MUTINY

Rangoon, Feb. 26.
The Burma Command Headquarters, South East Asia Land Forces today announced: "Conditions are now normal" at the Fifth Burma Rifles lines in Pegu, 30 miles north of Rangoon where a mutiny of some 1,000 Burmese troops was reported last week.

The Army communique added that a court of inquiry into the mutiny is now proceeding.—Reuters.

Superfortress Missing

Fort Richardson, Alaska, Feb. 26.

Gen. Joseph H. Atkinson, of the Alaska Air Command, announces that a B-29 Superfortress is missing on a routine training flight from Elmendorf field and is down somewhere along the rugged northern Alaskan coastal region of Cook's Inlet.

Planes of the 10th Rescue Squadron are out but poor visibility hampers the search and atmospheric conditions have prevented any communication with the missing plane.

The plane's absence does not necessarily mean the crew is dead because there frequently exists a radio vacuum near the Pole.—United Press.

A Welsh Assortment

Shrewsbury, Feb. 26.
Justice W. R. Wrottesley today faced two brothers and their wives in his divorce court—and granted decrees nisi to:

Percy Evans, on the ground that his wife, former beauty queen Olive Evans, committed adultery with his brother George Evans.

George Evans on the ground that his wife Eileen had committed adultery.

Eileen Evans, on a cross petition, on the ground that George Evans committed adultery with Mrs. Olive Evans.—United Press.

London, Feb. 26.
The Bulgarian Cabinet has issued a statement demanding that Bulgarian be heard at the forthcoming Moscow talks on the peace treaty with Germany.—Reuters.

★★★
HENNESSY
COGNAC BRANDY





"You mean we can't afford a maid any longer? Oh, goody! I'm going to fire her in front of my whole bridge club!"

No Stomach, Lives On Beer And Peanuts

By ROBERT GEIGER

Washington, Feb. 26. The case of "the little girl without a stomach," Peggy Ann Elderson, is being studied by medical experts who want to learn how she has thrived eight years on a diet emphasizing beer and peanuts.

Although they do not know exactly how her food is digested, physicians at the children's hospital saw no reason today why Peggy Ann cannot live as long as other people and enjoy normal good health.

At eight she appears to be a normal, healthy child attending grade school.

Doctors said her case is of particular interest because it is more proof a stomach isn't essential to life. Occasionally this organ has to be removed surgically.

Two Cases
However, the doctors thumbed through medical history and found only two other instances that compare with that of this little Washington negro child, who was born "without a stomach."

The case of a farmer's wife was described in a German paper in 1927. Another was a French case in 1755. Both were women whose deaths, in adulthood, apparently were not caused primarily by lack of stomachs, doctors said.

Peggy Ann's esophagus (tube that normally brings food to the stomach) and the duodenum (the first part of the intestine) are connected, eliminating the stomach that should be between them. Under the X-ray it is possible to see that the esophagus and the duodenum imitate the work the stomach usually does, at least in part.

Intestines' Job
Normally digestion starts in the stomach; is completed in the intestines. Although Peggy Ann lacks all the stomach juices that start digestion, her intestines do a good job of digestion, doctors said. They added that this is an excellent example of how nature sometimes may compensate for organic physical handicaps, even major ones.

Peggy Ann must eat more food, and take it often, to get the same nourishment as other people.

Her favorites are beer, peanuts and salt herring. Her mother said the child has drunk as much as seven or eight bottles of beer in 24 hours but never becomes intoxicated. Her lack of a stomach hasn't saved Peggy Ann from a "stomach ache." Of course it isn't her stomach that aches. But too much food causes her distress at the place where her stomach should be—Associated Press.

fruits such as apples and grapes.

"Since potatoes are an important British food the laboratory has done much work on it and Dr. H.C. Wager, who conducted this research, said one problem was how to prevent the steady loss of food value in stored potatoes which may amount to as much as 15 per cent by the end of the season.

This, he said, is because the potato is a living thing and draws on its own food reserves.

Effects Of Apples
"It was noticed years ago," he continued, "that when some potatoes and apples were stored in the same room, the sprouting of the potatoes was delayed. This was found to be due to a volatile compound produced by the apples. Other volatile compounds with similar properties have been found, and it is possible that a compound suitable for commercial use on potatoes may soon be available."

"It was recently discovered in this laboratory that a simple sugar phosphate can be built into a form of starch in the test tube under the action of an enzyme which can be extracted from the potato. This was one of the first glimpses of the type of chemical mechanism by which living organisms are able to build up the complex substances which are characteristic of living matter."

He said "this important research was interrupted by the war but that American scientists, following the same line of attack, have been successful in building up the complex substances which are characteristic of living matter."

"We have found that the ripening of oranges can be prevented by wrapping them in paper treated with a slightly volatile compound. So far we have been successful only with the oranges, but we are working for other fruits which will be suitable for the preservation of fresh fruit."

WHAT AMERICA THINKS ABOUT PR. PHILIP

In London, more than half the people who voted in a newspaper poll favoured a marriage between Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip of Greece.

This article, which the San Francisco Chronicle and other American papers have published, tells you what they are saying over there.

Marriage among Royalty cannot always follow where the heart has already gone.

But the British people are still sensitive about Edward VIII, their melancholy King. They do not want an unhappy Queen.

The common British people want Elizabeth to have what they call a "nice" husband. "Nice" means appropriate.

And most Britons, when you meet them in omnibuses, pubs, or store queues, believe that Elizabeth is "She's Lucky."

Now, would she, or the other hand, take the "all-for-leave" stand that made Edward VIII to some a noble, to others a weak, and to all a tragic sovereign.

That's why, looking first at Philip and then at Elizabeth's obligations, the people are saying "She's lucky to get him."

Why lucky? The women say, "Because he is handsome, young and intelligent—all rare qualities in Europe's somewhat battered monarchial families."

The men say, "Because he is a son of the Admiralty, with a sea officer's brain, and no mere brain, and because he knows when to keep his mouth shut."

At present Philip is exercising his "latter talent," bred into all officers by the Admiralty, whether or not they intend to become Prince Consort, with a faultless assiduity.

He went to Dartmouth Naval Training College. His first action was the battle of Matapan against the Italian fleet in 1941.

He was then promoted to the rank of Captain, and is now a Rear Admiral.

Today the Admiralty has Philip usefully stowed away aboard H.M.S. Glendower, a remote craft which never puts to sea because she consists of dormitories, mess hall, and mess hall.

By citizenship, Philip is still Greek—his father, Prince Andrew, was brother to George II of Greece—and his birthplace Corfu. He will remain legally Greek until his naturalization papers come through.

Oddly enough, or perhaps not so oddly, naturalization is expected to take just about as much time as is required for Elizabeth to finish her think-it-over trip to South Africa with her family.

Like most Mediterranean Greeks, Philip has been based in Greece at times, but he cannot speak Greek.

By blood Philip is more German than anything else, his mother Alice was a Battenberg, elder sister to Lord Louis Mountbatten, Burma, with whom Philip lived while being educated.

Serving in the British Navy and getting naturalized the hard way is nothing new in Philip's family. His grandfather, Lord Louis of Battenberg, was a Prussian, entered the British Navy in 1880, and rose to First Lord at the time of the navy race with Germany before World War I.

Best Cadet
Whether or not Elizabeth has found a husband in Philip, there is no doubt she knows intimately one of the most promising officers of Her Majesty's Navy for the future. When studying, Philip won the King's dirk as the finest all-around cadet, and also the prize "best cadet." At the battle of Matapan he was in command of the British fleet.

Interviewed at Salamis after the battle said: "We never had a chance. Our ships were caught in their lights and we were immediately blinded. Then they began destroying us with shells."

Philip served with the British fleet in the Mediterranean during the war.

proposes to take the opportunity of fostering many amenities and fresh developments which fall outside the sphere of "Treasury control. The work which the Fund has already done in uplifting hospital catering and diet, in training hospital administrators and fostering the recruitment of nurses, in lending its stock of radium and in extending the care of sufferers from particular complaints such as diabetes, gives some indication of lines which may still be further pursued.

There is much else in the way of special equipment and amenities of experimental methods and of training facilities, which King Edward's Fund can extend beyond the financial bounds set by a nationalized Health Service. For such purposes the Fund will have a reason upon the continued generosity of the private benefactors.

Hitherto the resources of the Fund have been mainly, but not wholly, devoted to the normal maintenance charges of hospitals. Drawing on a capital fund of over \$5,000,000 and the subscriptions, donations and legacies which accrue to it each year, its governing body, over which the Duke of Gloucester presides, has been able to distribute some \$300,000 annually to the hospitals for their needs. With these funds, under the new Act, from other sources, the Fund

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BYRNES FOR AMBASSADOR?

Washington, Feb. 25.

Charles Ross, President Truman's press secretary, today refused either to confirm or to deny the reports that Mr. James Byrnes, former Secretary of State, would be named United States Ambassador to Britain.

Earlier today, the influential Washington Post, exciting the delay in the appointment, had urged the choice of Mr. Byrnes, adding: "Never was it more important sentimentally and politically to select a first-class representative to go to London."

force under Nimitz in the Pacific, and was on the Whelp, one of Britain's newest destroyers, when Japan surrendered at Tokyo Bay.

But, Prince Philip was not invited aboard the U.S.S. Missouri for the high ceremonies.

After all, Elizabeth's favorite naval officer is only a first lieutenant.

SHADES OF HARRIET BEECHER STOWE

New York, Feb. 25.

The first case of slavery in the United States since 1865 when the negroes were freed was reported today when a former Assemblyman of Massachusetts and his wife were charged in a federal complaint with keeping two 57-year-old negro women in slavery for nearly 30 years.

The defendants were arrested in San Diego, California, where they are living now and will be tried by the Grand Jury tomorrow. They have allegedly compelled the negro woman, work 16 hours daily, doing all sorts of drudgery without pay; they would not allow her to speak to anyone outside the family.

The complaint charged the defendants with violation of the 13th amendment to the American Constitution which was declared in force since 1865 and which specifies that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in the United States.—Central News.

Bigamist Pledged His Arm

Malden, Kent, Feb. 25.

Ronald William Horsfield, 22, pleaded guilty today to committing bigamy last year, but evidence was admitted to show that he was sane.

The prosecutor, Mr. B. H. Waddy, said Horsfield told his arm on a railroad track and allowed a train to run over it to prove his ability to his legal wife. He told his arm over it to prove his ability to his legal wife. He told his arm over it to prove his ability to his legal wife.

The Judge said Horsfield had inflicted on himself an appalling penalty in allowing himself to be mutilated and he would not intercede the penalty by sending him to prison.—United Press.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

A SURE THING IS BEST

No matter how great the probabilities may be in favour of making a particular play, they cannot be preferable to an absolutely sure thing. That is the reason why it is unwise to guess against a queen in the hand you are reasonably sure contains it. If you can make the other side lead the suit, instead of you, in position to finesse either direction, a lead of the suit assures your success without having to guess.

S. A 10 9
H. 7 4 2
D. 8 3
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S. 9 8 5
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C. 10 6 4 2

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Can Spuds Be Made In A Test-Tube?

London, Feb. 21.

Britain with its small, highly industrialized area is more sensitive to food problems than most countries: thus in one of its most elaborate laboratories scientists are working constantly on such diverse problems as why does meat have no taste when you hold your nose and how can potatoes be made in a test tube?

This laboratory, housed in one of the buildings of Cambridge University but staffed by Government employees, is officially called the Low Temperature Station for Research in Biochemistry and Biophysics. Since its founding it has done valuable work in solving matters related to preserving, handling, shipping and the taste of food, including the research that led to perfection of refrigerator ships in which meat is now transported safely across oceans.

It was the first laboratory in the world to be equipped with rooms kept at constant temperature—from extreme arctic to extreme tropical. In these rooms—scientists such as Dr. B.C. Bate-Smith have learned and are learning new things

about man's oldest staple—meat. At the moment the emphasis is on how to improve the taste of meat.

Problem Of Meat
Dr. Bate-Smith, who is directing this phase of the research with Dr. J.G. Sharp, said: "We especially want to know why it is that meat becomes more tender when its hung for a time, as of course it should be, before it is cooked. The question of what makes a good flavour is going to be a very difficult one to tackle with scientific precision, but we are having a shot at it."

Dr. Sharp added the taste of meat is far more complex a problem than the taste of, say, butter, which is due to a particular chemical substance (diacetyl).

"We know of many substances present in meat which contribute to the taste," he said. "Sodium chloride (common salt) and potassium phosphate give salty tastes and lactic acid gives lean meat a slightly sharp taste. Besides these there are, perhaps, 30 or 40 organic substances present in significant amounts and one part of the problem is to isolate and identify from among this large number the substance or combination responsible for the characteristic flavour."

"In one test we carried out, of water extracts were made from lean mutton, beef and pork, and a number of people were asked to taste and identify them. The extracts from the red meats could not be distinguished from each other. The taster guessed beef or mutton indiscriminately. The pork extract was variously identified as pork, chicken or rabbit—all white meats."

Due To Odour
"It seems from further work on this subject that the individual flavour of different meats is derived mainly from the fatty portion and is due to odour. This view is supported by the fact that persons with no sense of smell are unable to distinguish between different tastes."

Another phase of the laboratory's present work is the search for fungicides which will attack the various fungi which cause fruit to rot yet will not invade the fruit itself.

"Some simple method for overcoming rotting is badly needed, especially if cold storage is not available," said Dr. H.C. Tomkin of the laboratory staff.

"We have found that the ripening of oranges can be prevented by wrapping them in paper treated with a slightly volatile compound. So far we have been successful only with the oranges, but we are working for other fruits which will be suitable for the preservation of fresh fruit."

fruits such as apples and grapes.

"Since potatoes are an important British food the laboratory has done much work on it and Dr. H.C. Wager, who conducted this research, said one problem was how to prevent the steady loss of food value in stored potatoes which may amount to as much as 15 per cent by the end of the season.

This, he said, is because the potato is a living thing and draws on its own food reserves.

Effects Of Apples
"It was noticed years ago," he continued, "that when some potatoes and apples were stored in the same room, the sprouting of the potatoes was delayed. This was found to be due to a volatile compound produced by the apples. Other volatile compounds with similar properties have been found, and it is possible that a compound suitable for commercial use on potatoes may soon be available."

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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB**NOTICE TO MEMBERS****THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING**

Saturday, 8th March, 1947.

The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—\$16) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$2,000) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.
Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$5 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tea Men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

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BEVIN'S ATTACK ON TRUMAN

Wrecked Britain's Attempt To Solve The Palestine Problem

Debate Opens In Commons

London, Feb. 25.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, today charged in the House of Commons that President Truman had wrecked British negotiations for a solution of the Palestine problem by demanding the immediate entrance of 100,000 Jews just as negotiations were on the threshold of success.

Mr. Bevin revealed that Britain had pleaded with the then Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, to dissuade Mr. Truman from issuing the demand. Nevertheless, the Truman statement was made.

The Foreign Secretary's accusation was the strongest made by a British Cabinet Minister against the President of the United States within recent memory, certainly since pre-war years.

Mr. Bevin apparently decided to blame the President and play the blame on him personally only after he had begun speaking in the Commons, or possibly shortly before.

It was learned that the official transcript circulated in Whitehall of what the Secretary intended to say did not name Mr. Truman and spoke only of American pressure for the admission of 100,000 Jews hampering the Government's efforts to solve the Palestine problem.

By the same token, Mr. Bevin presumably did not send advance notice to the United States—and did, Mr. Truman to Britain with his controversial statement—that he intended to attack on the floor of the Commons the President's intervention.

A Foreign Office spokesman said, however, that there had been several friendly exchanges in the past week or so between Mr. Bevin and the Secretary of State, Gen. George Marshall, on Britain's plans to refer the Palestine question to the United Nations—United Press.

Debate Opens

London, Feb. 25.
Mr. Bevin, opening the debate, said the two sides of the British Government to decide that the problem must be referred to the United Nations.

The Palestine problem was a very vexed and complex one and there was no denying that the mandate contains contradictory promises. It promised the Jews a national home and it declared that the rights and position of the Arabs must be protected. Thus, it provided for what was virtually an invasion of the country by thousands of immigrants and at the same time said that this was not to disturb the people in possession.

The question therefore arose as to whether this could be accomplished without conflict; events in the last 25 years proved that it could not. The Jews set about colonising and there was no doubt that in the sphere they had developed they had carried out some very great experiments. But many of the Arabs were involved in these developments.

So far as Jewish development was concerned, everybody in Britain associated with the affair, certainly up to 1931, assumed that

"The Government came to the conclusion that after all the force we had seen throughout the world in the last 25 years, applied to this problem would not produce a final solution and might produce wide difficulties in the Middle East and start us on the road which may well lead in another quarter of a century to another war."

"It has been suggested that all that was needed was to draw up a White Paper. This raises a very serious question in international affairs. Statements have been made that when the Labour Party was in the Opposition it



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NO COMMENT

Washington, Feb. 26.

The White House has declined to comment on Mr. Bevin's criticism of President Truman's action in urging immediate admission to Palestine of 100,000 Jews.

In Albany, New York, Governor Thomas E. Dewey also declined to comment on Mr. Bevin's statement that President Truman had issued the recommendation in order to beat Mr. Dewey in the race in a political move.—United Press.

visional autonomy plan as the basis for negotiations.

"At that stage things looked more hopeful and there was a feeling that I had the right approach at last, but what happened? I went back to Paris to the peace conference and the next day—I think it was Monday or some special day of the Jewish religion—the Prime Minister telephoned me at midnight and told me the President of the United States was going to issue another statement on his 100,000."

Begged Byrnes

"I think the country and the world ought to know this," said Mr. Bevin, with emphasis. "I went the next morning to the Secretary of State, Mr. Byrnes, and told him how far I had got the day before and that I believed we were on the road if only they would leave us alone. I begged that the statement should not be issued but I was told that it was not issued by President Truman, a competitive statement would be issued by Governor Dewey."

"I really must point out that in international affairs I cannot settle things if my problem is made the subject of local elections." (Hear, hear.)

"I hope I am not saying anything to cause bad feeling in the United States, but I feel so inhuman about this. When you have got a vexed problem with a thousand years of different religions, it has got to be handled with the greatest detail and the greatest care and nobody knows that better than I. I have seen these intensive religious struggles going on in parts of this country, in Ireland and elsewhere. I know what they involve. They can lead to civil war before you know where you are."

Mr. Bevin said the statement was issued, however, and the whole thing was spoiled.

Dealing with some of the difficulties, Mr. Bevin said:—"The claim made by the Arabs is a very difficult one to answer. They say 'In Great Britain your House of Commons determines whether you will admit people to the country or not. Nobody else can do it. Why should an external agency, largely financed from America, determine how many people shall come into Palestine and interfere with the economy of the Arabs who have been there for 2,000 years?' That is what I have got to face. There may be an answer to it."

Mr. Bevin added that the Arabs said that they were not, by an external agency, going to be pushed out of the country they regarded as their own and in which they had been living for just about as long as England had been a Christian country.

No Partition

Mr. Bevin continued: "I do not know what would happen if there were a lot of 'Welshmen' in America and if they attempted driving 'Englishmen' out. The 'Englishmen' would have a buffer state because they would have to drive the 'Welsh' out first, but the difficulties would be no doubt intense."

The Foreign Secretary said the Arabs now accepted the national home.

Independent Member K. Lindsay asked: "Does that mean also a partition?"

Mr. Bevin: "No." He went on:—

"Then we tried our hand at another plan which is in the White Paper. We proposed to set up a Governor's Council and afterwards the High Commissioner was to consult both the Jews and the Arabs and to decide on the basis of the economic absorbent capacity."

"We proposed that if the High Commissioner's decision was not accepted by either party, the Secretary-General of the United Nations should appoint a arbitrator and we will abide by the result as the mandatory power."

"Was not that reasonable? But what was the answer? It was rejected because we proposed that the Arabs should be consulted at all."

"Really His Majesty's Government cannot accept a partition in which you are going to admit people into a country and yet you must not even consult the representatives of the people living there. That was really too tall an order and I would not—I could not have—that on behalf of the Government."

National Home

"I asked just now a question of dividing the national home. That has been the great puzzle. When the Balfour Declaration was made and in subsequent years nobody said, or indicated, that it was a partition of the land."



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ATTLEE STATEMENT ON THE DEFENCE OF INDIA

London, Feb. 25.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, told the House of Commons today the defence of India would be given up by Britain along with other authority when she leaves, but his statement left the door open for India to seek assurances of British aid in case of need.

Mr. Attlee said the transference of full power to India on the June 1948 deadline also meant the transference of defence duties to India herself.

"If India decides to remain within the British Commonwealth," he said, "the position would be similar to that existing between His Majesty's Government and the British Commonwealth."

"If India decides to leave the British Commonwealth, then her future security would be a matter of great interest to His Majesty's Government, who would be ready to enter into discussions with India, subject to the obligations of both parties under the United Nations Charter."

The Prime Minister's statement at this point, which was expected to figure strongly in the future working of India toward independence, Mr. Attlee replied to a question from a Conservative member who was voicing feeling in Opposition ranks that an indefensible India might upset the balance of power in Asia and that unless India's frontiers were guaranteed there might be endless troubles.

Mr. Attlee's statement made no reference to the use of military forces in internal politics.

Lords' Debate

Lord Templewood, opening the Lords' debate on India today, described the Government's setting of the date for withdrawal as "a gambler's throw which may come off or do irreparable damage to the Government of India."

Lord Templewood moved the following resolution: "That the decision of the Government to hand over India to the Indian Government or governments in June 1948, under conditions which appear to be in conflict with previous declarations and without any provision for the protection of minorities, is likely to imperil India's peace and prosperity."

He described the new approach to the Indian problem as "not appeasement, but unconditional surrender." He accused the Government of having "broken up unity on the Indian front" and added, "If India is to be divided into parts, this is the worst possible way to do it."

"Unity in India, whether we like it or not, depends on the existence of British influence in India."

"It seems inconceivable that between now and June 1948 any workable constitution can be created either for a centre or for provinces."

"Fragmentation Inevitable"

"We ought to know at once what is the plan in Government's mind and to what kind of authority they intend to transfer power," he said. "They intend to transfer power to a single Constituent Assembly."

Lord Templewood said the Government's policy would "make well nigh inevitable fragmentation of India."

Vicount Samuel, replying for

the Government, recalled that shortly after the signing of the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Churchill said it did not apply to India.

"Now Mr. Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party and is leading back to reversion to those tendencies which existed throughout its history."

Conservative Failures

He then gave instances of three failures of the Conservatives: firstly, loss of the American colonies; secondly, creation of Eire; thirdly, opposition to South

African independence. He then added: "Now they would add a fourth by breaking unworkable India."

The Secretary of State for India, Lord Pethick Lawrence, pointed out that Government's action had already brought support from India and he said the transfer of power in India had been steadily going on during the last 20 years, but "it cannot be indefinitely continued, leaving nominal responsibility for events in our hands while lacking the means of exercising our responsibility."

"British rule could not be maintained after 1948," stated Lord Pethick Lawrence.—United Press.

Bevin's Attack On Truman

(Continued from Page 6)

far as I can discover, when the national home would have been established, the Conservatives would not find it anywhere. Was it millions of Jews, was it a majority, was it a Jewish state or what was it?

"In all expressions was this vague question of the Jewish national home. Frankly the more you read the document the more difficult there is in finding any guide as to when the Jewish national home had actually to be completed or established."

Mr. Bevin, continued that it was said that if they had a unitary state the Jews, as Jews, would not be in the United Nations. "That was raising a very big question. Were we in the United Nations as a religious, as people geographically situated, or how were we in?"

If the United Nations was to be turned into a body in which they had five or six religions as the dominating factor that was very disturbing.

The Jewish Agency had put the point to him that as Jews, not as nationals, they would not be in the United Nations. He never knew and never thought that we had promised or done anything to establish the situation of that character.

"We are united in the United Nations today as states, and in every state of the United Nations there are any amount of Jews," he said. "It was a serious position, especially for a Commonwealth like this, which represented every possible faith in the world."

Unworkable

Mr. Bevin, continuing, said that in the end the British Government came to the conclusion that this mandate was really unworkable but he thought the British Government could establish a case that it carried out what the mandate originally intended, provided it had not been accepted by the Hitler regime.

"I would prefer even now, that rather than it should go to the United Nations, Britain with all her tradition, should be allowed to deal with this on a humanitarian basis and get back to relieving Europe of this 100,000, and if disputed, let there be arbitration—and in the quickest possible time create an independent state in Palestine."

Colonial Secretary in Churchill's wartime Government, said: "Although I agree with much of Mr. Bevin's denunciation of the difficulties which face anyone looking for a solution in Palestine, we have got to remember that a mere statement of the difficulties, in the end gets us nowhere."

"Sometimes, somehow, somebody has got to make a decision."

No Complaint

Remembering that the Government had to face a different situation today from that to which it was

which Mr. Bevin's speech was devoted, Colonel Stanley continued: "I want to make it plain that so far as the Opposition is concerned we have no complaint about the reference to the United Nations. While we do not criticise the decision to go to the U.N.O. we criticise the method and the time of appeal. We find it difficult to understand the delay which has already taken place."

He said that in view of the disagreement between the Jews and Arabs, which was made clear when the Morrison plan was produced last August, the matter should have been discussed and brought before the United Nations at least in the October Assembly. One of the merits of bringing it before the Security Council in the first place was that the Council could call a special meeting of the Assembly to consider the question and it might be possible to submit the matter much earlier than September.

The second thing we have to regret about the form in which the appeal is being made is that the Government propose to lay the question before the Assembly with no indication of the policy which they themselves prefer. It is clear that after all these months the Government must have some view of their own upon the question. They must decide what policy they prefer. If, in next September they have not made a recommendation, would it not be much better to make them now. I think if the Government have got a view, that this House and the country are entitled to know what it is, because when it is disclosed to the Assembly, it may well be too late for the House or the country to express approval or disapproval."

Another reason in favour of making a declaration now was that the Jews and Arabs were going to spend a intervening months lobbying members of the Assembly in support of their particular viewpoint.

Great Danger

There seemed a great danger that a number of nations would arrive at the Assembly with their minds already made up by propaganda.

If the British Government could not hope to impose a solution, Col. Stanley continued, it would be much better that it say so at once and should restore its mandate to the United Nations. Instead of continuing to propagate the lives of British men.

Col. Stanley concluded by saying that on the solution of the Palestine problem depended the whole future of the Middle East. There was a time, until the great retreat began, when the Middle East was regarded as one of the key points of the British empire. On its solution depended the attitude of the Jews and Arabs to Britain all over the world, and it might easily, sooner or later, mean the end of the whole tenor of international relationships. On its solution, too, depended the safety of 100,000 British troops and officials.

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AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.**

SS "Marine Elier"	March	16
SS "Mount Mansfield"	March	21

**BOMBAY VIA MANILA, BATAVIA,
SINGAPORE AND MADRAS**

SS "Marine Adair"	March	27
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Pacific Far East Line, Inc.

TRANS PACIFIC SAILINGS

—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—

Ship	Due	Sails	For
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SS "JOPLIN VICTORY"	Import Feb. 28	For	San Francisco & Los Angeles
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SS "SIROCCO"	Mar. 2	Mar. 3	San Francisco & Los Angeles
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SS "TRADE WIND"	Mar. 5	Mar. 7	San Francisco & Los Angeles
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SS "SURPRISE"	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	San Francisco & Los Angeles
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SS "SWARTHMORE VICTORY"	Mar. 17	Mar. 19	San Francisco & Los Angeles
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SS "MIDNIGHT"	Mar. 28	Mar. 30	San Francisco & Los Angeles
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DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVALS

Vessel	Date	From
m.v. "Dona Nati"	25th. Mar.	New York via Los Angeles
m.v. "Benares"	26th. Mar.	Los Angeles & San Francisco
m.v. "Holland"	25th. Apr.	New York & Newport News
m.v. "Travancore"	25th. Apr.	San Francisco

DEPARTURES

Vessel	Date	For
m.v. "Dona Nati"	30th. Mar.	Atlantic Coast
m.v. "Holland"	30th. Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco

THE DE LA RAMA STEAMSHIP CO. INC.
Pedder Building.
TEL: 23676
Chinese Shipping Office
Tel. 23738/20158

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

1, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
Telephone: 50831-8 Private Exchange.

Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"TSINAN"	Swatow 3 p.m. 27th Feb.
"SIANGTUNG"	Tientsin 27th Feb.
"FOOCHOW"	Batavia 28th Feb.
"POYANG"	Batavia 4 p.m. 4th Mar.
"SIANGKING"	Shanghai 4 p.m. 4th Mar.
"SIANGHAI"	Shanghai 10 a.m. 5th Mar.
"FENGCHEN"	Singapore, Batavia & Sourabaya D.L. 6th Mar.
"HUPPEI"	Tientsin 4 p.m. 7th Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM

"SIANGHAI"	Shanghai No. 1 27th Feb.
"SIANGKING"	Shanghai A.M. 1st Mar.
"HUPPEI"	Tientsin & Tsingtau 1st Mar.
"NINGHAI"	Batavia 2nd Mar.
"RWEIYANG"	Batavia & Sourabaya 6th Mar.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSHEI"	Arrives 4.30 p.m. 1st Mar.
	Swatow 3.45 a.m. 3rd Mar.
	Arrives 9 a.m. 5th Mar.
	Sails 7.45 a.m. 7th Mar.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U. K. SERVICE

Arriving	From
"SAMSHIRE"	9th Mar. U.K. via Straits & Shanghai.
"SAMSETTE"	12th Mar. do
"HESUS"	15th Mar. U. K. via Straits.
"DIOMED"	4th week Mar. do
"ATHRUS"	4th week Mar. do

Sailing	For
"SAMARKAND"	21st Mar. Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said.

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Arriving	From
"FOOCHOW"	8th Mar. Australia.
Sailing	For
"YUNNAN"	4th Mar. Sydney & Melbourne.

Accepts Cargo To New Zealand Ports On Through Bills of Lading.

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.

For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S.S. "HAIYANG"

Sailing for Swatow & Amoy
on or about 4th March, 1947.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage, Please apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. No. 31281

CHINESE SHIPPING DEPT.

20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. No. 24639

BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
S.S. "DENROECH"	U.K.	3rd March
S.S. "SAMUR"	U.K.	Mid March
S.S. "BENRINNES"	U.K.	Mid March
S.S. "BENLAVERS"	U.K.	End March
S.S. "BENCUACHAN"	U.K.	1st Half April
S.S. "SAMAFRIC"	U.K.	Mid April

SAILINGS

Loads for	Ready
S.S. "DENROECH"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam. 1st Half March.
S.S. "SAMUR"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam. 1st Half March.
S.S. "BENRINNES"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam. 2nd Half March.

(Accepts cargo also for Aden, Jeddah, and Red Sea Ports).

For Further Particulars, Apply To—

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Telephone: 84165.

MAERSK LINE

MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, ATLANTIC PORTS,
LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" ... 20th March.

M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" ... April.

SPECIAL TANKS AVAILABLE FOR CARRYING OIL IN BULK.

For Freight and Particulars please apply to:

JEBSEN & CO.

Agents

Pedder Building, 7th floor.

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America Expects Business To Level Off In 1947

New York, Feb. 26.

A "levelling off" in business activity in 1947, with possible price drops, but not necessarily a general recession, is forecast in a survey by editors of leading business papers.

The editors feel that despite the nation's basically sound economy and the unfilled wants for consumer goods, business and industry enter this year facing an uncertain and confused pattern, in sharp contrast to the optimistic forecasts of a year ago.

Growing consumer resistance to high prices, in the opinion of the National Conference of Business Paper Editors, will bring a general levelling-off in business activity.

This shaking down in the price structure may be nothing more than a mild readjustment of an overgrown buyers' market. But, the business editors warn, failure to halt the wage-price spiral, prolonged strikes for higher pay which throttle production in key industries, and failure to maintain a high rate of man-hour production may result in a serious business recession before the end of the year.

Forecast

The readjustment forecast for 1947 will be most noticeable in consumer goods, except heavy durables, and less noticeable in industrial raw materials and supplies. These fields, it is predicted, will be bolstered by the requirements of the home building and construction industry, which is not likely to be affected unless there is a sharp rise in labour and material costs.

Regardless of the form the levelling-off develops—readjustment or recession—business editors are unanimous in their belief that any set-back will be of short duration. Ongoing labour-management problems are settled, permitting a steady flow of goods to bring about a balance between demand and supply, the commodity price structure will be firmly established on a high-level plateau for a long period of prosperity.

After a careful study of their respective fields, the editors of the 130 business, trade and technical magazines affiliated with the Associated Business Papers expressed their views in a survey conducted by the conference of editors.

Those who participated in the survey were almost evenly divided on whether there would be a business set-back in 1947. A slight majority expressed

the view that the price structure, key factor in production, would inevitably level-off largely because of consumer resistance. A strong minority, however, asserted they saw no reason for a recession in 1947.

Predictions

A majority of the editors, recognised authorities in their respective fields, also forecast that:

(1) The wage-price spiral will come to an end in 1947 in most fields.

(2) Production generally will continue to increase, with a noticeable rise in man-hour production, especially after the readjustment acts in.

(3) Materials and labour will be available in sufficient quantities to permit supply and demand to reach a balance, except in a few basic raw materials.

(4) After a rise in the first quarter of 1947, the price trend for consumer goods will turn downward in most fields.

(5) Before the end of the year consumer resistance to high prices and shoddy material will force a buyers' strike.

—United Press.

New York Exchanges

New York, Feb. 26.
American A/C Sterling 4.02-4.11/16, 1.02-1.11/16, American A/C Sterling 3 Months 4.02-4.11/16, 4.02-4.11/16, On Sweden 27.01-27.02/16, France 81, 84 1/2, Switzerland 24.00, 24.01, Switzerland 24.00, 24.01, 24.02, 24.03, 24.04, 24.05, 24.06, 24.07, 24.08, 24.09, 24.10, 24.11, 24.12, 24.13, 24.14, 24.15, 24.16, 24.17, 24.18, 24.19, 24.20, 24.21, 24.22, 24.23, 24.24, 24.25, 24.26, 24.27, 24.28, 24.29, 24.30, 24.31, 24.32, 24.33, 24.34, 24.35, 24.36, 24.37, 24.38, 24.39, 24.40, 24.41, 24.42, 24.43, 24.44, 24.45, 24.46, 24.47, 24.48, 24.49, 24.50, 24.51, 24.52, 24.53, 24.54, 24.55, 24.56, 24.57, 24.58, 24.59, 24.60, 24.61, 24.62, 24.63, 24.64, 24.65, 24.66, 24.67, 24.68, 24.69, 24.70, 24.71, 24.72, 24.73, 24.74, 24.75, 24.76, 24.77, 24.78, 24.79, 24.80, 24.81, 24.82, 24.83, 24.84, 24.85, 24.86, 24.87, 24.88, 24.89, 24.90, 24.91, 24.92, 24.93, 24.94, 24.95, 24.96, 24.97, 24.98, 24.99, 25.00, 25.01, 25.02, 25.03, 25.04, 25.05, 25.06, 25.07, 25.08, 25.09, 25.10, 25.11, 25.12, 25.13, 25.14, 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